

1
EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1968

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report upon the state of the health of the district for the year 1968.

The district is situated in the south-east of England, and is one of the most densely populated areas in the country.

During the year the Ministry of Health awarded the 1st prize in the competition of infectious diseases. In June 1968 a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis was reported in the district. It is important to note that the incidence of this disease has been kept at a very low level. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high vaccination rate. In addition, the district has a very high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, it is essential that the district should have a high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools.

REPORT

In pursuance of the Ministry's aim to encourage vaccination against disease and to provide a high standard of hygiene, the district has a very high vaccination rate. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, it is essential that the district should have a high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

There continues to be a general improvement in the standard of living in the district. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, it is essential that the district should have a high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools.

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1968


In November, 1968, the Ministry of Health awarded the 1st prize in the competition of infectious diseases. In June 1968 a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis was reported in the district. It is important to note that the incidence of this disease has been kept at a very low level. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high vaccination rate. In addition, the district has a very high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, it is essential that the district should have a high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools.

BY

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

The activity and work of the Medical Officer of Health continues to progress in all directions and especially towards the attainment of the Day Centre. The district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, it is essential that the district should have a high standard of hygiene. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of housing. In addition, the district has a very high standard of education. This is due to the fact that the district has a very high standard of schools.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report upon the state of the health of the district for the year 1968.

The statistics, as in several preceding years, reflect a satisfactory state of health and once again there was an absence of death from any of the commoner infectious diseases.

During the year the Ministry of Health amended the law relating to the notification of infectious disease. In June Infective Jaundice became a notifiable complaint in the hope that its incidence will be more completely known and especially perhaps that more data will become available as to its mode of spread. In August material changes were introduced by regulation whereby information regarding the 'pneumonias' and the condition of Puerperal Pyrexia is no longer required and Tetanus, Yellow Fever and Leptospirosis became notifiable diseases. The powers of a local authority are extended in order to prevent the spread of infection where the Medical Officer of Health suspects a person or persons of carrying organisms capable of causing a notifiable disease.

In pursuance of the Ministry's wish to encourage vaccination against Measles and despite a shortage of vaccine, some 354 children below the age of 7 years were given protective inoculations. This single injection now consists of a live attenuated vaccine and should be given in the second year of life. It is to be hoped that supplies will soon be available in sufficient quantity so that all children who have not had the disease may be protected up to school leaving age.

There continues to be a general expansion of clinic activities in the area and in September we were glad to be able to offer facilities to Holloway Sanatorium whereby their patients may be seen at a weekly session which is held at the Drill Hall Clinic, Egham and which represents a service of benefit to all concerned. This is perhaps a logical and obvious development as during the year the catchment of this hospital was altered to include the District Council's area.

In November, 1968 the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 amended in considerable detail the requirements of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. For the first time, therefore, precise definitions were introduced for such matters as the number and the state of health of staff to be employed, the necessary standards of hygiene and sanitary arrangements and as to general measures of safety and fire precautions. Throughout the year also the number of applications for registration continued to rise as clearly it is the wish of many mothers to find facilities of this kind, especially for the child aged 3 - 5 years.

The activity and work of the Old People's Welfare Committee continues to progress in all directions and especially towards the attainment of the Day Centre. The elderly and those in need of care are indeed fortunate in having a committee whose members continue to give such valuable and enthusiastic attention to their several problems.

The growing popularity of self service launderettes and dry cleaning establishments continued to present the department with problems. These arose both in the dispersal of fumes and in the suppression of noise. There would appear to be a legislative weakness in that these establishments can be set up in any shop premises virtually without control, and if unattended, as seems to be the current trend, can and do operate well outside normal business hours, sometimes to the distress of those occupying adjoining premises.

Noise complaints generally are increasing and are most difficult to assess and even more so to resolve. If investigation in any detail is to be undertaken this type of complaint can absorb a great deal of time, much of it well outside normal hours. Action so far has therefore been kept on an informal basis and with only limited success.

The increased number of complaints received about foodstuffs is worthy of comment. Whether this was due to any lowering of standards in the food industry or to an increasing awareness on the part of the consumer of his rights and responsibilities cannot with certainty be said, but one is left with the impression that the public are becoming more discriminating, and of course rightly so.

I would wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have applied themselves to their many duties, as the work of their department is tending to become increasingly complex in both legal and technical aspects. Many of these more specialised subjects absorb the available time which hitherto was regarded as necessary for routine work of inspections of various kinds.

I would wish to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine and more specialised bacteriological work.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health .

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of the County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the Bagshot Rural District Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. M. A. FABEL, T.D., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.,
Smoke Inspectors Certificate of R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate of the
R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

A. G. BABBAGE, D.M.A., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the Public Health
Inspectors Education Board, Meat and
other Foods Inspectors Diploma of
R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma of
R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector:

A. M. WALKER.

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. D. E. de BAR.

Clerks:

Miss C. WALLER (until 27th September, 1968)
MRS. M. HAROLD (from 16th September, 1968)
Miss L. HOPWOOD

Rodent Operator:

D. N. HACKETT

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1968	30,820
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1968	9,250
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1968	£1,667,555
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1969	£6,840

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1968	1967	Average for five years 1963 - 67
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	30,820	31,670	31.434
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	0.99	1.00	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	354	337	396.4
Illegitimate	33	16	22.6
Total	387	353	419.0
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	12.56	11.15	13.33
Corrected	11.43	10.14	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.53	4.53	5.39
Still Births			
Legitimate	3	-	4.8
Illegitimate	1	-	1.0
Total	4	-	5.8
Total live and still births	391	353	424.8

	1968	1967	Average for five years 1963 - 67
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	10.23	-	13.65
Deaths	333	317	321.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	10.80	10.01	10.24
Corrected	10.70	10.01	-
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	3	2	4.6
Illegitimate	0	1	0.4
Total	3	3	5.0
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	7.75	8.50	11.93
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.47	5.93	11.60
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	62.5	17.70
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	2	3	5.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	5.17	8.50	11.93
Deaths of infants under one week of age	2	3	4.8
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	5.17	8.50	11.46
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	15.35	8.50	24.95
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	1	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	2.56	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

		Males	Females	Total
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1	1
B16	Malaria	-	1	1
B17	Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	1	2
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	6	10
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	18	5	23
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	5	5
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	5	5
B19(5)	Leukaemia	1	3	4
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	10	13	23
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	3	4
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	-	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	1	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	2	3
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2	2
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	1	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	45	36	81
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	19	25
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	16	26	42
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	4	8
B31	Influenza	1	3	4
B32	Pneumonia	16	21	37
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	3	12
B33(2)	Asthma	-	1	1
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	3	5
B34	Peptic Ulcer	2	-	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	3
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
B40	Abortion	-	1	1
B46(9)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	-	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc	1	1	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	2	3	5
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
BE48	All Other Accidents	1	4	5
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1	3
Total from all causes		153	180	333

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1968

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales	16.9	0.25	11.9	18
Egham - Crude rates	12.6	0.13	10.8	7.8
Corrected rates	11.4		10.7	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district:

	Bed Complement
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	450
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	454
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	339
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	62
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 327) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car par attendances now being every Monday from 4 p m to 4 30 p m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. In addition special sessions are arranged from time to time at the larger factories and commercial premises.

A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:-

General Practitioner Referrals:

Male	273
Female	215
Total	<u>488</u>

Cases of Tuberculosis Nil

Cases of Primary Lung
Cancer:

Male	3
Female	1

General Public Attendances:

Male	2,311
Female	1,451
Total	<u>3,762</u>

Cases of Tuberculosis Nil

Cases of Primary Lung
Cancer

Male	2
Female	1

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thake	2 Maple Court Ashwood Road Englefield Green	Egham 4282
Miss A. Christie	Wayside, Green Road Thorpe	Chertsey 2330
Miss A.J. Buley	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	Chertsey 2844
Miss J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham	Egham 2306
Mrs. H. Grosvenor	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	Wentworth 2133
Miss K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	Staines 53456

The following Male Nurses cover the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting within the area

Mr. J.F. Reilly	Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge	(for Egham district) Weybridge 43157
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat Welfare Centre Blackdown Camp, Nr. Aldershot, Hants.	(for Sunningdale district) Deepcut 61

Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The 'Neighbourly' Home Help Service scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital Chertsey and for Psychiatry at the Kings Road Clinic.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham
(Telephones: Main Clinic Egham 2341
Dental Clinic Egham 2446)

School Dental

Fillings and Inspections (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Gas Dental

(by appointment only)	1st Tuesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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Immunisation and Toddler Clinic

(by appointment only)	3rd Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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School Medical Clinic

Every Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12
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Infant Welfare Centre

Every Friday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Eye Clinic (by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 3.45 p.m
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m
Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.15 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.
Mothercraft Clinic	Every Monday	10.00 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	1.30 - 4 p.m.
Geriatric Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in the month	2 - 4 p.m
Psychiatry (Holloway Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	10.45 a.m. - 12
Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	1.30 - 4 p.m

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m
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Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic	1st Wednesday in the month	10 a.m. - 12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2 - 4 p.m
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays	2 - 5 p.m
5th Thursday in month when applicable	

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st Thursday in month	2 - 5 p.m.
4th Thursday in month	9 a.m. - 12

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

1st and 3rd Mondays in month	2 - 5 p.m.
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Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

2nd Thursday in month	9 a.m. - 12
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In addition four rounds a month are arranged for domiciliary treatments.

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Office, High Street, Egham .

In addition the Surrey County Council run a direct chiropody service for expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and the elderly and treatment is given through private chiropodists at the surgery, but where domiciliary treatment is required this is now given by the County Council's own chiropodists

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Routine examinations at two treatment points of the treated water are made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. A typical report upon routine examinations of treated water is as follows:-

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance	Clear and Bright
Colour (Hazen Units)	2.9
Turbidity (Fullers Earth Units)	0.2
Odour	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from KMnO_4 in 4 hours @ 27°C	1.1
pH value	7.7
Electrical Conductivity	610
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	250
Hardness: Total	316
as CaCO_3 Carbonate	250
Non-Carbonate	61
Free Carbon Dioxide	14
Chlorine present as Chloride	35
Phosphate as PO_4	0.08
Fluoride as F	0.28
Nitrogen: Nitrate	5.9
as N Nitrite	Nil
Ammoniacal	0.028
Albuminoid	0.052
Metals: Copper	Nil
Zinc	Nil
Lead	Nil
Iron	Nil
Aluminium	Nil

Bacteriological Examinations

99.0% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and 99.8% were free from E. coli.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The water has no significant plumbo solvent action.

With the exception of thirty-five properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply whether from choice or because no mains supply is available. all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about thirty caravan sites.

Twenty-three samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these fourteen were reported as excellent, four satisfactory and three as unsatisfactory.

At the request of the occupiers who for various reasons doubted the quality of the supply at their premises two samples were taken from two premises of water from the mains supply. Both were of excellent quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

All sewage from the district is treated at the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works where the recent works of extension and modernisation became fully operational last year

Drainage and Sewerage

The general sewerage system of the district functioned reasonably well throughout the year with only occasional localised difficulties.

As commented upon in my previous report, the small ejector station originally installed by the developers of an industrial estate off The Causeway and subsequently taken over by the Council had become grossly overloaded. and during the year the station was rebuilt and re-equipped with more appropriate pumping machinery.

Work on the Thorpe sewerage scheme continued but certain delaying factors were encountered and the contract could not be completed by the end of 1968 as had originally been hoped. Connections will be allowed in stages as these become available for use, a very small section was released in August. but the first section of any real size was not ready until early 1969. It is now hoped that the remainder will have followed by about mid-year.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

This service continued with six vehicles during the year. Once again there arose a few difficult periods but otherwise it was possible to maintain a reasonably satisfactory service. The total volume of sewage removed fell very slightly from the 9,017,000 gallons of 1967 to 8,987,000. This is only the second occasion during the past twenty-five years when the annual total has not risen. It could to some extent be attributed to the connection of a small group of properties to the first part of the Thorpe sewerage scheme which became available during August. The last previous occasion was in 1957, when again there was a small extension of the sewerage system. A very substantial fall is of course anticipated in 1969 when the full value of the Thorpe sewerage scheme should begin to be felt.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged, the average rate calculated to a 40 hour week being 64s. 0d. as against 64s. 2d. in 1967 and once again fairly regular overtime was necessary throughout the year.

The vehicles though aged by one more year were kept serviceable and no replacements were made. Again credit is due to the men who operate them and maintain them.

Rivers and Streams

Isolated cases of seepage of septic tank effluent into ditches or onto open land continued to be received and were dealt with informally, but no serious cases of direct pollution of the principal watercourses arose. The problem of the disposal of effluent from septic tanks, particularly on those parts of the Wentworth Estate which are not yet sewered, is tending to increase, as also is the difficulty of resolving them. The situation is influenced by such factors as intensification of development, the effect upon soil conditions of many years continual dosing with partially treated sewage, the general increase in water consumption and possibly compositional changes of the sewage itself.

Closet Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward continued as before though the number dealt with weekly fell sharply from about 80 to just less than 50. This resulted directly from the decline and clearance of certain caravan sites in Thorpe.

REFUSE DISPOSAL 1968 (Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13 650
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	200 tons
Number of lorries	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	25

This service continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly collection basis with special arrangements for the collection of bulky items which both facilitates the smooth running of the main service and to some extent reduces the objectionable practice of fly tipping on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows.

The scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins introduced at the commencement of the redevelopment of the Forest Estate continued. The scheme was introduced partly as an expedient to meet the increased flow of refuse to be expected from the redevelopment of this estate involving the replacement of ninety prefabricated bungalows by 304 mixed units, and partly as a pilot scheme to assess the merits of this type of refuse storage. The redevelopment was completed during 1968, and the scheme appeared to be operating very satisfactorily.

The total collection for the year amounted to some 10 000 tons

Refuse Disposal

Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill sandpit and apart from occasional difficulties with fly breeding which necessitated treatment with insecticide disposal created no nuisance. As stated in previous reports it is the intention of the Council that tipping at Callow Hill sandpit shall ultimately be restricted to refuse from this district only and accordingly quantities accepted from the Royal Borough of New Windsor and Windsor Rural District Council have already been reduced. Of the 15 000 tons of refuse tipped during the year approximately 10 000 tons was from Egham and the remainder from outside the district.

INSPECTIONS

The following visits or inspections were made during the year:-

Public Health Acts, etc.	
Dwelling Houses	156
Moveable Dwellings	118
Infestations	118
Infectious Disease	105
Water Supply	158
Drainage and Sewerage	687
Refuse	150
Watercourses, etc.	34
Keeping of Animals	42
Noise Abatement	184
Miscellaneous	179
Clean Air Act	89
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	155
Miscellaneous	14
Rent Act	13
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	
Food Premises	418
Stalls and Vehicles	46
Food Sampling	101
Meat Inspection	894
Other Food Inspection	228
Factories Act	
Factories	79
Works of Eng. Const.	6
Outworkers	19
Egham U. D. C. Act	
Hairdressers	23
Food Hawkers	17
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	172
Shops Act	45
Petroleum Acts	295
Hackney Carriages	37
Rodent Control	3384
Miscellaneous	183
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	8149
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Action Taken

76 Informal Notices were served and 84 were complied with during the year.

5 Statutory Notices were served and 2 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This work continued to be carried out by one rodent operator, who also performed other miscellaneous duties in connection with disinfection and disinfestation.

In contrast to the past few years there was this year a small decline in the numbers of requests for assistance, of infestations found, and treatments carried out. With an occasional few hours overtime at the busiest periods the one man was able to maintain a satisfactory service.

A summary of the year's work is set out below.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	664	15
Number infested by		
Rats	376	9
Mice	65	8
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	27	39
Number infested by		
Rats	10	29
Mice	1	3
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	452	49

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year three infestations by bed bugs and six by fleas were reported from private houses, together with one by fleas in a council house. All were treated by spraying with a proprietary insecticide with residual properties

Although these figures are still very small, they do show a tendency to increase.

CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

Assistance continued to be given upon request in the control of other insect pests and during the year 56 infestations by wasps or bees were dealt with. The treatment given in each case was chosen as the most suitable from a wide selection of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form. The policy of limiting practical assistance to those cases where wasp nests were in a building or in some position where they were a danger to the public was continued and advisory leaflets were issued in all other cases. The charge of 2s 6d per nest was continued, and the service given was again most acceptable to those needing it.

Assistance was also given in dealing with six infestations by cockroaches and one by ants in council houses, and one by mites in a private house, and general advice was offered in various other cases.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

One hundred and five premises are on the register, viz.:-

Garages and motor repairers	34
Engineers other than above	34
Bakehouses	2
Builders	17
Miscellaneous Trades	18

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	91	79	1	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises).	14	6	-	-
TOTAL	105	85	1	

Defects Found

	Found	Number of Cases in which Defects were found		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Referred by H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness					
(S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature					
(S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation					
(S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(S. 7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>					
TOTAL	2	1	-	-	-
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Complaints of atmospheric pollution continued to be associated principally with garden bonfires, incinerators, and vertical boilers for the raising of steam for the cooking of pigswill. All were dealt with informally, though as reported in previous years there continued to be no real answer to the last mentioned. There seems to be a very slow decline in this method of pig feeding, but the holdings still employing it, surrounded as most of them are by residential development, present a very real problem.

The Council have so far not embarked upon any schemes for the setting up of Smoke Control Areas. So far as visible pollution of the atmosphere is concerned undoubtedly the major source lies in domestic chimneys and the use of bituminous coal. Here there is a definite trend towards the fitting of more modern appliances, including full central heating and a change to different fuels which are themselves virtually smoke free. No doubt many of the house-holders making these changes are not directly motivated by any desire for a cleaner atmosphere, but their action is nevertheless making a welcome contribution to this end.

All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department, and in those few cases indicating the construction of new chimneys affected by section 10 of the Act the proposed height of the chimney was examined. Where considered to be inadequate appropriate amendments of their proposals were successfully negotiated with the architects or builders.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools at hotels, clubs or private residences, but only one is open to the public. This particular pool continued to be well maintained but on one occasion during the year two samples taken showed the presence of coliform bacilli, though not of type 1, advice was offered and repeat samples a week later were again of excellent quality.

Advice continued to be offered by the public health inspectors to the owners of private pools, and if desired occasional samples taken for bacteriological examination a service which is generally very well received. During the year eighteen such samples were taken from seven of these pools, from four of them involving eight samples excellent results were obtained. In one other case three of the four samples taken gave excellent results but a fourth was unsatisfactory. The remaining six samples from two different pools showed conditions to be not up to an acceptable standard.

A similar service is offered in the case of school swimming pools which are nearly all of the small shallow teaching type. Eleven samples were taken from four of these pools three of which were shown to be quite satisfactory. In one case to which additional attention had to be given the standards fell short of those usually accepted and additional guidance was offered to the person having charge of the pool.

SCHOOLS

There are nine primary, two secondary and four private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Only one school now remains without main drainage, that at Thorpe, but except that the drainage system discharges to a cesspool instead of a sewer the buildings and facilities are modern. The cesspool needs emptying weekly but the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year licences were in force covering a total of thirty sites housing nominally one hundred and ninety-two caravans with no restriction as to occupation. By the end of the year only twenty-seven of these remained in use housing at that time one hundred and forty-eight caravans. One of the sites to be finally closed was the one to which I referred in my previous report which was originally licensed for forty caravans but which the new owners had decided to close.

There were also two sites licensed subject to a run-down clause upon which there remained throughout the year a total of five caravans. In addition there were four

other sites upon some of which I have commented in earlier years where although originally licensed with a run-down condition, for one reason or another the licences had not upon expiry been renewed for a further period. There were on these sites at the beginning of the year one hundred and eleven caravans but by the end of the year two of the sites had been finally cleared and on the final two twenty-three caravans remained. One of these is the case where all attempts by the Council to bring the site under proper control have been thwarted by the disappearance of the owner. While fortunately the numbers remaining on the site again declined and at the end of the year stood at only twenty, of these only two were original occupiers who had any real entitlement to be on the site.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, thirty hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Twenty-three premises were newly registered during the year though seven of these were in effect re-registrations of premises registered previously. Of the sixteen registered for the first time several were shops or offices in the newly redeveloped centre of the High Street, where occupation of the new premises began to gather momentum during the year. Allowing for a few premises which went out of scope of the Act during the year the total number on register at the end of the year stood at 316 which is a slight increase on previous years.

Slow progress was made in the programme of general inspections only forty-three premises receiving one during the year. However the initial inspection of all premises is now substantially complete.

Though there were a few instances where some pressure had to be exerted generally employers continued to co-operate in a reasonable manner. The seeming indifference or amusement on the part of some employees however, upon which I commented in my previous report, was again experienced.

Such deficiencies as were found still tended to be of a comparatively minor character capable of being remedied quite easily.

Six accidents were notified during the year and all were investigated. Four were from one warehouse, one from a second warehouse and one from a large commercial office. The notification of four accidents from one warehouse was of significance only in that it indicated a proper recognition of their responsibilities on the part of the employers an attitude which unfortunately is not generally experienced. The single accident in the second warehouse was late and incorrectly notified. Such delays can only make proper investigation more difficult and the employers concerned were again warned of their responsibilities, there having been an earlier warning in 1967.

All the accidents occurred to men of moderate age and all but one were associated with the handling or moving of goods; though none of the injuries was really serious two of the men did suffer minor fractures of the foot. Though in no case could any direct blame be attached to the employer, in several cases there seemed to be contributory carelessness on the part of the employee himself.

In enforcing the provisions of the Act reliance continued to be placed on persuasion rather than compulsion and no infringements encountered during the year were considered serious enough to justify prosecution.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Minister of Labour:-

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Rgd. during the Year	Total No. of Rgd. Premises at end of Year	No. of Rgd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	5	76	8
Retail shops	13	198	26
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	7	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	35	7
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	316	43

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	171
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TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	940
Retail Shops	730
Wholesale departments, warehouses	115
Catering establishments open to the public	232
Canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2061
Total Males	954
Total Females	1107

SECTION D

HOUSING

A few unfit houses are still found from time to time and the policy of dealing with them as individual unfits continued, seven more being dealt with during the year under review.

The final demolition of sixteen dwellings took place, and three others were closed pending ultimate demolition or reconditioning. In addition three old cottages which had been acquired by the Council some years ago and retained in use rather as substandard accommodation were on my recommendation finally evacuated and demolished. In all, sixteen families were re-housed from unfit properties during the year involving a total of forty-three persons. These figures are higher than for some years past and were made possible by the completion of the Forest Estate re-development where ninety aluminium prefabricated bungalows were replaced by three hundred and four mixed units. Seven families awaited rehousing from unfit accommodation at the end of the year but most of these consisted of only one or two persons; accommodation suitable for such very small families is the most difficult to arrange.

The one unfit house which as I mentioned in my previous report had been held in temporary use for some time continued to be occupied for yet another year though the future of the re-development scheme with which this house is involved now seems most uncertain.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1968.

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses demolished	19
	Unfit houses closed, but not demolished by end of year	3
	Families displaced from unfit houses	16
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	43
2.	Repair of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
	Under Housing Act, 1957	1
	Under Public Health Acts	1
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	12
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
	(a) informal action	9
	(b) formal action	-
3.	Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation	
	Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	1
	Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	7

4.	Progress in housing	
(1)	Houses erected during the year:	
(a)	By local authority	77
(b)	By private enterprise	82
(2)	Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year:	
(a)	By local authority	-
(b)	By private enterprise	29

5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March, 1969, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 708 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Subsidiary List	198
Deferred List	510
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TOTAL	708
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Improvement Areas

No progress was made during the year on the area chosen originally by the Council as their first improvement area upon which I reported last year except that a few more of the houses have become owner-occupied and a few more have been voluntarily improved.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories:-

Grocery and General Provisions	50
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16
Butchers	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	6
Fried Fish	4
Bakehouses	7
Bread and Cake Shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	27
Public Houses	34
Off Licences	10
Hotels and Restaurants	16
Cafes	16
Canteens (including Schools)	37
Clubs	13
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	7
Dairies	1
Chemists	8
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	16

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers and General Provisions	40
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Fishmongers	1
Bread and Cake Shops	2
Confectioners	23
Off Licences	1
Cafes	7
Butchers	1
Manufacture of Sausages	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	1
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed,	
Pickled and Preserved Foods	7
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	4

Ice Cream

As previously reported almost all ice cream is now made by a few large concerns, and the major part of retail sales is in prepacked form. Given proper storage at the retail outlet the condition of the product is usually very satisfactory. Some ice cream is supplied in bulk containers for use in catering establishments where its dispensing into retail portions can introduce a risk of contamination. The few samples submitted for examination by the methylene blue tests were all from such establishments, and the results are set out below. The two falling into Grade 3 were taken together from a restaurant, but after some improvement in conditions had been achieved repeat samples were placed in Grade 1. The remaining samples were of acceptable standards.

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	7 (64%)	2 (18%)	2 (18%)	

Mobile sales vans continued to present somewhat of a problem, more especially as all those operating within the district are based outside, and operate over fairly wide areas. Those stopped and checked within the district were of reasonable standard, but as their servicing, cleansing and replenishment is carried out elsewhere overall control is not possible.

Milk

Only one registered dairy now remains, the recently built local delivery depot of a large company. Small quantities of "Untreated" milk bottled or cartoned at two local farms continue to be sold, but by far the larger part of the local milk supplies is imported from processing plants in other districts. Most is retailed by a few large companies though small quantities are sold from shops such as grocers or general stores. The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the general supervision of and taking of routine samples from the holders of licences to use special designations numbering during the year thirty principally retail shops. These licences may be summarised as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurised	24
Ultra Heat Treated	3
Sterilised	9
Untreated	4
	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested	41	1	13	11	66
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	39	-	-	11	50
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Void	2	-	-	-	2
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	41	-	-	-	41
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	13	-	13
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	1	-	-	1
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

It is of passing interest that no samples failed the prescribed tests

Monthly samples for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis continued to be taken from the three farms from which milk is supplied untreated for consumption by the public. All gave negative findings.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice cream reported upon elsewhere samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard due to their susceptibility to contamination or as a result of investigations into complaints. No pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarised as follows:-

Whole egg, frozen	3
Whole egg powdered	2
Egg albumen powdered	2
Egg albumen powdered after reconstitution	1
Synthetic cream	5
Chocolate paste	1
Macaroon paste	1
Peach pie filling	1
Pork luncheon meat	1
Cider	1

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	43	16	2,151	4,697	16,260	-
Number inspected	43	16	2,151	4,697	16,260	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	17	60	28	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	7	30	732	3230	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.9%	50.0%	2.2%	16.8%	20.1%	
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	169	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	6.3%	-	-	1.0%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Inspection

Once again considerable demands were made upon the time of the public health inspectors by this service; though the total kill was somewhat higher than in 1967, the time necessarily spent at the slaughterhouses was by no means commensurate with the actual work involved. The pattern of work again changed, there being during the year fewer adult cattle and more calves and sheep or lambs, with pigs remaining about the same. The total fees for meat inspection amounted to £815.4.3d. as against £680.19.3d. in 1967, but as already explained this figure would not fully have covered the true cost of inspection.

The percentage of pigs affected by tuberculosis fell from 1.7% in 1967 to 1.0% in 1968. It would be presumptuous to claim that this encouraging trend resulted from the interest taken by the inspectors in tracing back to the source any batches passing through the slaughterhouse showing a high incidence of the disease; but one might perhaps be permitted to hope that these efforts, intended to give the veterinarians an opportunity of controlling inspection at source, may at least have played some part in it.

Conditions at the two privately owned slaughterhouses were tolerable during the year. After the sharp measures taken towards the end of 1967 conditions at the larger of the two showed an improvement, but at both there was need for constant watchfulness and a certain degree of prodding on the part of the inspectors if standards were to be maintained.

In my last report I referred to the efforts made by the Council to limit slaughtering to Mondays to Fridays, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease experienced at the time gave rise, and understandably so, to a considerable delay before the decision of the Minister was announced on the appeal by one of the slaughterhouse proprietors against the Council's determination. It was eventually received at the end of May, and in effect it varied the determination to permit slaughtering on Saturdays but only between the hours of 8.0 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. This can and often did mean the presence of the inspector on duty until early afternoon, but generally there was no serious abuse of the Saturday morning session.

During the early part of the year the inspectors co-operated in an investigation being conducted by the Central Public Health Laboratory into the incidence of salmonella in pigs. Rectal swabs from chosen batches of pigs were taken at the time of slaughter, and caecal swabs after dressing. Swabs were also taken from the walls and floors of sties and from drinking troughs. Concurrently, other specimens were taken at the farm from which these particular pigs were being supplied. The investigation gave an added interest to work at this slaughterhouse, though no conclusive findings seem to have been reached.

A summary of the year's meat inspection is given in the accompanying table.

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

	lbs.	ozs.
Butter	148	0
Cakes and Pastries	44	4
Cereals & manufactured derivatives	33	3½
Cream, canned	12	4
Dried Fruit	10	4
Fish	199	14½
Fish, canned	28	7¾
Flour	6	12
Fruit, canned	1490	0½
Fruit Juice	598	6½
Ice Cream and other frozen confections	62	12
Jelly	2	11½
Meat	1805	3½
Meat, canned & Meat preparations	444	2
Milk, Dried or Condensed	10	8½
Nuts		8
Ovaltine	1	4
Preserves	470	9½
Rice	11	2½
Sauce	3	15
Soup, canned	3	15
Spices & condiments	6	8
Sugar	6	0
Vegetables, canned	472	3
Vegetables, frozen	110	8

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal pit under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year:-

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food:								
Beer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery, sugar	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cream, double	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	51	4	55	1	-	1	-	-
Pie, meat	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Soft Drink	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato Sauce	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Vended Drinks - (hot tea, coffee & chocolate	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Whisky	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wine	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	81	7	88	2	2	4	-	-

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. The number on the register is 13 persons with premises in the district, and 48 with premises in other districts.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour to secure by informal means a reasonable level of compliance with the requirements of these regulations by both employer and employee and at the same time wherever possible to impart some measure of understanding of the reasons for and importance of these requirements.

Legal Proceedings

The year was marked by an unusually large number of complaints of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. It is a matter for conjecture whether this indicates any deterioration of standards in the food industry, or whether it resulted from a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the consumer. Many cases were dealt with informally, often only because of the specific request of the complainant not to be involved in court proceedings, but in six the Council decided proceedings should be taken. All were taken under section 2, or section 2 in conjunction with section 113(3) and a summary is as follows:-

Food	Complaint	Result
Cider quart bottle	Mould	Retailer used S 113 to pass on offence to producer, who pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £10.10s. costs.
Cake, small wrapped slab	Piece of wire	Producer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5.5s. costs.
Milk, pint bottle	Film of mould	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £5 with £5.5s. costs.
Veal ham and egg pie	Mould	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £10.10s. costs.
Bread roll	Flour beetle	Baker (who was both producer and retailer) pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5.5s. costs.
Fruit pie	Mould	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5.5s. costs.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Disease	Total Cases notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	12	-	-
Infective jaundice	4	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	35	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	-	-	37*
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	10	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

* During the year thirty-seven cases of death were classified by the Registrar General as 'Pneumonia'. The majority occurred in elderly people.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards									
Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.	Dysentery	Infective Hepatitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Encephal- titis, Post Measles Vaccine
TOWN	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGHAM HYTHE	-	22	-	2	-	5	1	1	-
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	4	3	8	-	-	3	1	1	1
VIRGINIA WATER	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
THORPE	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
TOTALS	4	35	10	4	-	12	4	2	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1968 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery bacillary	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	1	1	-	12
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Measles	1	2	6	2	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post Measles Vaccine)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
TOTALS	1	4	9	4	9	26	1	2	7	2	3	-	68

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows:-

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	32	5	11	1	12
Enteric Fever	-	-	2	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	14	410	45	414	35
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	11	4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	7	6	2	4	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	4	6	5	10
Food Poisoning	2	9	161	1	-
	<hr/>				
TOTALS	68	436	232	437	72
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Scarlet Fever

Four cases were notified during the year. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Thirty-five cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases were notified during the year. This condition ceased to be notifiable on 1st October, 1968.

Pneumonia

No cases were notified during the year. This condition ceased to be notifiable on 1st October, 1968.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

One case of post measles vaccine encephalitis was notified in a girl of 6, who was treated in hospital.

Whooping Cough

Ten cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year

Dysentery

Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year

Influenza

Four deaths were reported during the year

Erysipelas

No cases were notified during the year. This condition ceased to be notifiable on 1st October, 1968.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

By the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968, this condition became generally notifiable on the 15th June, 1968. Four cases had been notified by the end of the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, all but three being transferred from a general hospital to which they had been admitted initially:-

Croup	1
Diarrhoea	2
Gastro-enteritis	2
Impetigo	1
Puerperal sepsis	1
Recurrent streptococcal infection	1
Tonsillitis, Otitis Media & Asthma	1
Urticarial rash	1

Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers:-

Chicken Pox	140
German Measles	28
Infective Hepatitis	1
Jaundice	2
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Scarlet Fever	10
Tonsillitis	5
Whooping Cough	1

Tuberculosis

Seven cases were added to the register during the year. Four of these were newly notified cases, one a transfer into the district of a patient already notified elsewhere, and the remaining two cases which first came to light at death. In one case which had previously been notified as non-pulmonary it was found that the lungs had become affected and the register entry was accordingly re-classified to pulmonary. Twenty-eight cases were removed from the register, twenty as recovered, five deceased, and three transferred to other districts. There remained on the register at the end of the year a total of 120 cases, a reduction of twenty-one over the 1967 figure. These were made up of 112 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary, and comprised 67 males and 53 females.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 450 children were involved. About 81 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 94 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 395 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age

In addition some 16 children over the age of 13 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or ~~under~~ Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Courses given
during the year

Age Group
0 - 4 yrs.

Age Group
4 - 15 yrs.

PRIMARY

Poliomyelitis	282	9
Diphtheria	284	13
Pertussis	278	5
Tetanus	286	39
Smallpox	261	16

RE-INFORCING

Poliomyelitis	354	678
Diphtheria	258	482
Pertussis	207	77
Tetanus	258	536
Smallpox	7	42

T A B. Vaccination

Injectons against the enteric fevers are available at the Clinics for school children and staff proceeding on organised tours abroad.

Cancer

Seventy cases died from cancer during the year - 33 males and 37 females, being one case more than last year.

The age incidence in these 70 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	7	9
Females	-	1	-	-	1	5	10	11	9

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

